

long-range, and coordinated national program in marine science, to establish a Commission on Marine Science, Engineering, and Resources, and for other purposes."

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate disagree with the amendments of the House, ask for a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Acting President pro tempore appointed Senators MAGNUSON, PASTORE, BARTLETT, BREWSTER, COTTON, and MORTON conferees on the part of the Senate.

SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL DAY

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senate Joint Resolution 127, the Sir Winston Churchill Day resolution, be laid before the Senate.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the joint resolution from the Senate (S.J. Res. 127) designating April 9 of each year as "Sir Winston Churchill Day," which were, on page 1, line 3, strike out "of each year," and insert "1966," on page 1, line 7, strike out "each year".

And to amend the title so as to read: "Joint resolution designating April 9, 1966, as 'Sir Winston Churchill Day'."

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate agree to the House amendments.

The motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON EXTENDS INVITATION TO GENERAL NE WIN FOR STATE VISIT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I noted with great interest in today's press reports that President Johnson has extended an invitation to General Ne Win, Chief of State of Burma and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Burma, to make a state visit to this country next fall.

I am delighted that this invitation has been extended to General Ne Win and Mrs. Ne Win, both of whom I have had the honor to meet on a number of occasions over the past several years, most recently last November during the course of a study mission in Europe and Asia.

General Ne Win is the chief of state of a country with many internal problems, which he is trying to solve. It is a country which is potentially rich, but a country which needs to be developed, and will be, under the Burmese system and as the Burmese desire.

Burma, under General Ne Win and his predecessors, has tried to achieve a degree of neutrality, which in effect has on occasion almost amounted to isolation. That is the way the Burmese want it, because they wish to develop Burma as best they can for the interests of the Burmese people, and they wish to do it to the best of their ability on the basis of their own efforts.

We must keep in mind also that per-

haps the neutrality and isolation of Burma in part is due to the fact that she has, I believe, except for the Soviet Union, the longest land frontier with China. It is interesting to note, though, that while there are still differences between India and China relative to their common frontier, the demarcation line between China and Burma, has been satisfactorily adjusted.

The Burmese are a proud people, trying to make their own way under great difficulties, and I am hopeful that when General Ne Win and Mrs. Ne Win, his charming wife, come to this country next fall, they will be able to sit down with the President and Mrs. Johnson to discuss matters of mutual interest, and to bring about a better understanding between our two nations.

Again, Mr. President, may I state that I am very happy that this invitation has been extended to the Chief of State of Burma and Mrs. Ne Win. We are delighted that they have accepted.

Mr. President, with the consent of the Senator from New York, I ask unanimous consent that I may proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY ACT OF 1949

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a letter from the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, Washington, D.C., transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949, as amended, which, with an accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

RESOLUTION OF COUNCIL OF CITY OF TOLEDO, OHIO

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a resolution of the Council of the City of Toledo, Ohio, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, as follows:

RESOLUTION 100-66—DECLARING COUNCIL'S SUPPORT OF THE DEMONSTRATION CITIES ACT; AND DECLARING AN EMERGENCY

Whereas there is presently before the Congress of the United States H.R. 12341, Demonstration Cities Act and H.R. 12946, Urban Development Act, both proposals having to do with the physical reconstruction and rehabilitation of American cities by focusing all of the talents and techniques of our society upon the problems of the American city; and

Whereas a massive demonstration cities program would provide cities of all sizes with grants to plan, administer, and assist in defraying the local share of the cost to provide for the renewal and reconstruction of our cities; and

Whereas it is the sense of this council that these two programs are of the utmost importance in our present society; and

Whereas it is the desire of this council to urge all of the Representatives in the Congress to act favorably upon this legislation: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Council of the City of Toledo:

SECTION 1. That the Council of the City of Toledo does hereby express its complete and total approval of the Demonstration Cities Act and the Urban Renewal Act as provided in H.R. 12341 and H.R. 12946, and does hereby memorialize the Congress of the United States to give its approval to said acts at the earliest possible time.

SEC. 2. That this resolution is hereby declared to be an emergency measure and shall take effect and be in force from and after its adoption. The reason for the emergency lies in the fact that this resolution is necessary for the preservation of the public interest and welfare.

Vote on emergency clause: Yeas 8, nays 0.

Adopted: April 4, 1966, as an emergency measure: Yeas 8, nays 0.

Attest:

C. T. DIEFENBACH,
Clerk of Council.
JOHN W. POTTER,
Mayor.

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. TALMADGE, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to which was referred the bill (S. 2822) to amend various provisions of the laws administered by the Farm Credit Administration to improve operations thereunder, and for other purposes, reported it favorably, with an amendment, and submitted a report (No. 1102) thereon, which report was ordered to be printed, and the bill to be placed on the calendar.

REPORT ON DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS

Mr. MONRONEY, from the Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Papers in the Executive Departments, to which was referred for examination and recommendation a list of records transmitted to the Senate by the Archivist of the United States, dated March 25, 1966, that appeared to have no permanent value or historical interest, submitted a report thereon, pursuant to law.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. MONDALE:

S. 3205. A bill to amend the Vocational Education Act of 1963 to strengthen the work-study program for vocational education students; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

(See the remarks of Mr. MONDALE when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. MCGOVERN:

S. 3206. A bill to amend chapter 15 of title 38, United States Code, so as to prevent the loss of veteran pension benefits as the result of increases in social security benefits authorized by the Social Security Amendments of 1965; to the Committee on Finance.

(See the remarks of Mr. MCGOVERN when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

STRENGTHENING OF WORK-STUDY PROGRAM UNDER VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ACT OF 1963

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to strengthen the work-study program

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under Public Law 88-210, the Vocational Education Act of 1963.

Although this program has been in operation but a short time, directors of area vocational technical schools in Minnesota have been unanimous in their praise of what it has accomplished. Through providing work opportunities to full-time students at vocational schools, it has made it possible for many students to stay in school who otherwise would have been forced to drop out for financial reasons. And it has provided valuable work experience, often in the vocation the student is planning to enter after graduation.

In the United States, during the present year, an estimated 85,100 students from age 15 through 20 are earning \$25 million in jobs provided under this work-study program. In Minnesota approximately 825 students are earning \$447,000.

My proposal would strengthen this program in three ways. It would eliminate the requirement that, as of July 1, local educational agencies pay 25 percent of the cost of student compensation. It would remove certain unreasonable restrictions on monthly and annual earnings. And it would increase the amount of money available to State and local authorities for administering the program.

As the law is presently written, 100-percent Federal financing is provided for the first 2 years, but beginning in fiscal year 1967 State and local authorities would have to supply 25 percent of the funds for student compensation. Many are unable to do so, because of the growing squeeze on State and local revenues. In my State, the onset of 75-25 matching would mean that local school boards would have to pay this 25 percent out of their limited resources. And since about three-quarters of students at Minnesota vocational schools are not residents of the school district where they attend, it is likely that some school boards would not feel justified in themselves providing the 25 percent required. I, therefore, urge that 100-percent Federal financing be maintained, and my bill would accomplish this objective.

Second, my bill would remove present limits on the amount a student may earn in a month or a school year. There are no such limits for the in-school program under the Neighborhood Youth Corps, which is similar in its other provisions and general purpose. Moreover, the present limits hamper the operation of the program. A student is allowed to work 15 hours a week while school is in session, but he is limited to earnings of \$45 a month if he attends school within reasonable commuting distance of his home. This means that, if he is earning \$1 an hour, he can only work 3 full weeks out of the month. Eliminating the earnings limitation, while retaining the limit on hours, will eliminate this undesirable consequence of present regulations, and my bill would so provide.

Finally, my bill would provide a modest increase in the amount of work-study funds available for administration at the State and local level. At present State departments of education are allowed 1 percent of their allocation to ad-

minister a State plan, whereas the Department in Minnesota could effectively use up to 5 percent to strengthen the State program. Similarly, local authorities need some money for administration, particularly when carrying on the program during summer months when regular school officials are not automatically available to supervise.

My proposal would provide a total of up to 10 percent of allotted funds for administration. It is the intention of this bill that this money be used at both the State and the local level.

Mr. President, a large number of directors of area vocational-technical schools in Minnesota, and other important officials in this program, have written to me in support of the changes which the bill I am introducing today would provide. I therefore ask unanimous consent that these letters be printed at this point in the RECORD.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the letters will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 3205) to amend the Vocational Education Act of 1963 to strengthen the work-study program for vocational education students, introduced by Mr. MONDALE, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

The letters presented by Mr. MONDALE are as follows:

HIBBING AREA TECHNICAL INSTITUTE,
HIBBING PUBLIC SCHOOLS,
Hibbing, Minn., January 3, 1965.
HON. WALTER F. MONDALE,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MONDALE: At this institute, we have been operating under the work-study provisions of Public Law 88-210. We note that there are a number of discriminatory provisions in the act when one compares it to the economic opportunity work-study program.

I am enclosing an information sheet which contains a number of the changes we would like to see made. Of particular import is the limitation on student compensation while school is not in session. This should be indicated by the term "vacation," since many schools operate under different vacation time schedules than as written in the law from July 1 to October 1.

We feel, further, that it is discriminatory to allow earnings of only \$45 per month or a maximum of \$350 per academic year since the limitation is 15 hours per week. The school district pays the minimum wage scale of \$1.25 per hour. A student under the above provision would not be able to work the maximum of 15 hours per week during the academic year.

Since we feel that this program affords the opportunity of earning while learning, it should be a continued program. We are justifiably concerned that after the fiscal year ending June 1967, when each school district would have to expend 25 percent of this cost to carry on with the work-study program, that many school districts, including our own, could not absorb the financial burden.

There are other items in the information data enclosed which bear consideration for changes. I would appreciate it if you would use your influence to encourage Congress to revise this portion of Public Law 88-210 in accord with the information attached.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely yours,
WILLIAM E. MAGAJNA,
Director.

SOUTHWEST MINNESOTA
VOCATIONAL SCHOOL,
Jackson, Minn., January 13, 1966.

HON. WALTER F. MONDALE,
433 Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MONDALE: This letter is being written to you concerning the work-study program which began operations last year. In my estimation it is the finest program that ever could have been inaugurated for schools such as ours. Certainly it seems vastly superior to the OEO programs which are in existence. I would like to submit the following amendments to the bill which I believe would be beneficial and in order when compared to the other OEO programs.

1. I would request that 10 to 15 percent of the total budget be allowed for supervision of the program. That is, if the total budget would amount to \$20,000, I would like the supervisor to be paid from \$2,000 to \$3,000 per year, and this be reimbursed to us.

2. As it now stands nonlocal school residents can earn a maximum of \$500 during a fiscal year, while local residents can earn up to \$350. It seems to me that this is quite inadequate to meet the needs of many of the students at our school, and I would request that this ceiling be removed or raised to some more satisfactory amount.

3. Students today can only work during summer vacations and expect to get paid for 8 hours a day. I would like to have all school holidays included so that the bill would read "vacations" rather than "summer vacations."

4. The 1 percent supervision allowance at the State level is totally inadequate to meet the needs of supervisors, and it would seem much more realistic to raise this to 5 percent.

Lastly, because we do feel quite strongly that this is an excellent program, we would wish that it remain at 100 percent reimbursement rather than the 75 percent reimbursement that has been written into the bill for 1967.

Any consideration which you may be able to engender in this regard will be greatly appreciated. If I can be of further help by supplying more information, I would be most happy to do so.

Sincerely yours,
DELBERT C. SCHWEIGER,
Director.

GRANITE FALLS AREA TECHNICAL
INSTITUTE,
Granite Falls, Minn., January 14, 1966.

Re Suggestions for amending section 13 of Public Law 88-210 work study program for vocational education students.

HON. WALTER F. MONDALE,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR MONDALE: We in the area technical schools of Minnesota feel that one of the most important pieces of legislation now in effect is the work study program for students attending vocational schools. The act provides for financial assistance to students who may not otherwise be able to attend post high training facilities without some aid. We employ these students at various nonprofit agencies and pay them for their services.

At the present time, the law has some unfavorable limitations which I believe should be amended as follows:

Section 13(c) (3) should not have a limitation as to an amount in an academic year. The limitation as to 15 hours per week is

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ADJOURNMENT

Mr. SAYLOR.
Mr. SHRIVER.
Mr. SMITH of New York.
(The following Members (at the request of Mr. McVICKER) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. FRASER.
Mr. FASCELL.
Mr. KASTENMEIER in two instances.
Mr. DULSKI in two instances.
Mr. ANNUNZIO.
Mr. JACOBS.
Mr. GONZALEZ in two instances.
Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania in three instances.

Mr. O'NEAL of Georgia in two instances.
Mr. MULTER in three instances.
Mr. OLSEN of Montana in two instances.

Mr. BANDSTRA.
Mr. ROSENTHAL.
Mr. McVICKER in six instances.
Mr. RANDALL in four instances.
Mr. PUCINSKI in six instances.
Mr. ADDABBO in two instances.
Mr. CAREY in two instances.
Mr. SIKES in six instances.
Mr. FLYNT.

SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 2999. An act to repeal section 6 of the Southern Nevada Project Act (Act of October 22, 1965 (79 Stat. 1068)); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to a joint resolution of the Senate of the following title:

S.J. Res. 127. Joint resolution designating April 9, 1966, as "Sir Winston Churchill Day."

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

Mr. BURLESON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 2752. An act for the relief of Kock Kong Fong;
H.R. 2938. An act for the relief of Przemyslaw Nowakowski;

H.R. 6319. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for treatment of the recovery of losses arising from expropriation, intervention, or confiscation of properties by governments of foreign countries, and to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to extend the initial enrollment period for supplementary medical insurance benefits;

H.R. 11029. An act relating to the tariff treatment of certain woven fabrics;

H.R. 11664. An act to confer additional jurisdiction upon the Superintendent of Insurance for the District of Columbia to regulate domestic stock insurance companies and to exempt such companies from section 12(g)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

H.J. Res. 997. Joint resolution to support U.S. participation in relieving victims of hunger in India and to enhance India's capacity to meet the nutritional needs of its people.

Mr. McVICKER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). Pursuant to the provisions of House Concurrent Resolution 625, the House stands adjourned until 12 o'clock noon, Monday, April 18, 1966.

Thereupon (at 1 o'clock and 48 minutes p.m.), pursuant to House Concurrent Resolution 625, the House adjourned until Monday, April 18, 1966, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

2282. A letter from the Acting Assistant Administrator for Program, Agency for International Development, Department of State, transmitting a report on the programming and obligation of contingency funds covering the second quarter (Oct. 1 through Dec. 31, 1965) of fiscal year 1966, pursuant to the provisions of section 451(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2283. A letter from the national quartermaster-adjudant, Veterans of World War I of the U.S.A., Inc., transmitting a copy of the audit of financial transactions, and the recruiting folder of Veterans of World War I of the U.S.A., Inc., pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 85-530; to the Committee on Armed Services.

2284. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to prevent excessive forced attrition among women officers of the naval service; to the Committee on Armed Services.

2285. A letter from the Director, Central Intelligence Agency, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

2286. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to increase the authorization for appropriation for continuing work in the Missouri River Basin by the Secretary of the Interior; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

2287. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting the 8th semiannual report on the activities of the U.S. Travel Service, pursuant to the provisions of section 5 of the International Travel Act of 1961; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

2288. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation for the relief of certain members and former members of the Army on whose behalf erroneous payments were made for storage of household goods; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2289. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a report on activities under the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 89-197; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado: Committee on the Judiciary. House Joint Resolution 763. Joint Resolution authorizing the President to

proclaim the week in which June 14 occurs as National Flag Week; without amendment (Rept. No. 1421). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado: Committee on Judiciary. Senate Joint Resolution 18. Joint Resolution to provide for the designation of the fourth week in April of each year as "Youth Temperance Education Week"; with amendments (Rept. No. 1422). Referred to the House Calendar.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. HUNGATE: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 1256. A bill for the relief of Victor O. McNabb; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1423). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SENNER: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 2270. A bill for the relief of the Moapa Valley Water Co., of Logandale, Nev.; with amendments (Rept. No. 1424). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. McCLORY: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 3692. A bill for the relief of William F. Kuhlman; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1425). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. GRIDER: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 4075. A bill for the relief of John F. Reagan, Jr.; with amendments (Rept. No. 1426). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. ASHMORE: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 6305. A bill for the relief of lessees of a certain tract of land in Logtown, Miss.; with amendments (Rept. No. 1427). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. GILBERT: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 8793. A bill for the relief of Eugene J. Bennett; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1428). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. McCLORY: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 9213. A bill for the relief of William A. Buzbee; with amendments (Rept. No. 1429). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SMITH of New York: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 9217. A bill for the relief of certain civilian employees of the Department of the Army at Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; with amendments (Rept. No. 1430). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. GILBERT: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 10133. A bill for the relief of Fritz A. Frerichs; without amendment (Rept. No. 1431). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. ASHMORE: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 10846. A bill for the relief of Katherine Nabokoff, and others; with amendments (Rept. No. 1432). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. ASHMORE: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 10838. A bill for the relief of certain employees of the Post Office Department at Eau Gallie, Fla.; without amendment (Rept. No. 1433). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. McCLORY: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 11035. A bill for the relief of Eleanor W. Ward; with amendments (Rept. No. 1434). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. GRIDER: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 11038. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Edna A. Bettendorf; with amendments (Rept. No. 1435). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. ASHMORE: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 12237. A bill for the relief of Tri-States Construction Co., Inc.; without amendment (Rept. No. 1436). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. ASHMORE: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 1251. A bill for the relief of Hubert J. Kupper; with amendments (Rept. No. 1437). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. GRIDER: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 12396. A bill for the relief of Elton P.

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Johnson; without amendment (Rept. No. 1438). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BELL:

H.R. 14389. A bill to amend titles III and XI of the National Defense Education Act of 1958 to strengthen instruction in school health and physical education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. CONYERS:

H.R. 14390. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to cooperate with the States of New York and New Jersey on a program to develop, preserve, and restore the resources of the Hudson River and its shores and to authorize certain necessary steps to be taken to protect those resources from adverse Federal actions until the States and Congress shall have had an opportunity to act on that program; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. FISHER:

H.R. 14391. A bill to create a new division for the western district of Texas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 14392. A bill to prohibit desecration of the flag; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FOGARTY:

H.R. 14393. A bill to amend chapter 55 of title 10, United States Code, to authorize a special program for the mentally retarded, mentally ill, and physically handicapped spouses and children of members of the uniformed services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 14393. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an additional \$3,000 exemption from income tax for amounts received as annuities, pensions, or other retirement benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 14395. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a deduction for amounts expended by State policemen for meals which they are required to eat while on duty; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FUQUA:

H.R. 14396. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to extend the postage rate for books and other educational materials to looseleaf pages and binders consisting of ordinances of municipalities; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. GONZALEZ:

H.R. 14397. A bill to amend the U.S. Housing Act of 1937 to provide that a tenant of a low-rent housing project whose income increases beyond the applicable limits shall be permitted to continue to occupy the project and pay economic rent, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 14398. A bill to amend the U.S. Housing Act of 1937 to authorize the sale of all or part of low-rent housing projects to a private nonprofit housing sponsor for use as low-rent housing; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 14399. A bill to amend the U.S. Housing Act of 1937 relating to the payment of annual contributions under certain conditions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 14400. A bill to reclassify certain positions in the postal field service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. HARVEY of Indiana:

H.R. 14401. A bill to amend title I of Public Law 874, 81st Congress, with respect to the

method of computing payments thereunder; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HELSTOSKI:

H.R. 14402. A bill to establish a consolidated Federal corrections system, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 14403. A bill to reclassify certain positions in the postal field service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. HICKS:

H.R. 14404. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide assistance to certain non-Federal institutions, agencies, and organizations for the establishment and operation of community programs for patients with kidney disease and for conduct of training related to such programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KASTENMEIER:

H.R. 14405. A bill to provide for research, design, development, and construction of fully operational passenger motor vehicles in prototype quantities embodying certain safety features; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 14406. A bill to prescribe certain safety features for all motor vehicles manufactured for, sold, or shipped in interstate commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KUNKEL:

H.R. 14407. A bill to establish a U.S. Committee on Human Rights to prepare for participation by the United States in the observance of the year 1968 as International Human Rights Year, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. KUPFERMAN:

H.R. 14408. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MOORHEAD:

H.R. 14409. A bill to establish a nationwide system of trails, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. PATTEN:

H.R. 14410. A bill to establish a Department of Transportation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. PELLY:

H.R. 14411. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Defense to lend certain Army, Navy, and Air Force equipment and to provide transportation and other services to the Boy Scouts of America in connection with the 12th World Jamboree and Conference of Boy Scouts to be held in the United States of America in 1967, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. PEPPER:

H.R. 14412. A bill to amend the Civil Service Act of January 16, 1883, to modify the regulatory requirement that the son or daughter of an employee of a Federal agency may not be appointed to part-time, seasonal, intermittent, or other temporary employment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. REID of New York:

H.R. 14413. A bill to strengthen the coordination of economic opportunity programs with the activities of the U.S. Employment Service; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. REUSS:

H.R. 14414. A bill to amend the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act to make it applicable to the Atomic Energy Commission, the Federal Power Commission, and to permittees and licensees of such Commissions; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 14415. A bill to provide a comprehensive program to combat alcoholism; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SCHEUER:

H.R. 14416. A bill to establish a National Institute for Crime Prevention and Detection; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STAGGERS:

H.R. 14417. A bill providing for fuller disclosure of corporate equity ownership of securities under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 14418. A bill to amend "Title XIII: War Risk Insurance," of the Federal Aviation Act of 1956; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas (by request):

H.R. 14419. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide for the payment of additional pensions to veterans of World War I, World War II, and the Korean conflict, and to widows of such veterans, to raise the income limits with respect to the payment of such pensions, to increase by 10 percent the pension payable to such veterans who served overseas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. TRIMBLE:

H.R. 14420. A bill to extend and amend the Library Services and Construction Act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. WATTS:

H.R. 14421. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide assistance to certain non-Federal institutions, agencies, and organizations for the establishment and operation of community programs for patients with kidney disease and for conduct of training related to such programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. OTTINGER:

H.R. 14422. A bill to prohibit insured banks from accepting time deposits in amounts less than \$15,000; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. DERWINSKI:

H.J. Res. 1059. Joint resolution to establish the American Revolution and Independence Bicentennial Commission—the 1966-76 Commission—and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HARVEY of Indiana:

H.J. Res. 1060. Joint resolution expressing the intent of the Congress with respect to appropriations for watershed planning for fiscal year 1966; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. JACOBS:

H.J. Res. 1601. Joint resolution expressing the intent of the Congress with respect to appropriations for watershed planning for fiscal year 1966; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. LONG of Louisiana:

H.J. Res. 1062. Joint resolution expressing the intent of the Congress with respect to appropriations for watershed planning for fiscal year 1966; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. O'HARA of Michigan:

H.J. Res. 1063. Joint resolution to create a delegation to a convention of North Atlantic nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ASHBROOK:

H. Res. 817. Resolution creating a Select Committee on Basic Human Rights and Peaceful World Order, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. PEPPER:

H. Res. 818. Resolution relative to the anniversary of the founding of the Pan American Union; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. FRIEDEL. Mr. Speaker, S. 2434 would authorize the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency to permit the city of Clarinda, Iowa, to lease for non-airport use a portion of property which was conveyed to Clarinda by the Federal Government in 1947 for airport use.

The legal conditions which control the transfer of the property provide that if the property is not used for airport purposes it will automatically revert to the Federal Government.

This property, which is made up of some 36 acres out of a total parcel of land which is over 300 acres, is now valued at approximately \$150 per acre. Before it was conveyed the property was declared surplus, and 4 months after the conveyance, the Surplus Property Act was amended. The Administrator would have had the power to release this property for nonairport use in his discretion if the Surplus Property Act amendment had been enacted prior to the actual conveyance.

If this bill is enacted, Clarinda intends to seek authority to lease this 36-acre portion of the airport property for use as a meatpacking plant. The Federal Aviation Agency indicated that it would be able to grant, deny, or restrict the non-airport use of the property based on any specific proposal advanced by the city of Clarinda.

The Federal Aviation Agency also testified that any proceeds from a lease by the city of Clarinda would be required to be used in support of the airport.

Under these circumstances, I urge the passage of S. 2434.

Mr. Speaker, this bill passed the subcommittee by unanimous vote and the full committee by unanimous vote. It also has the approval of the General Accounting Office, of the Bureau of the Budget, of the Federal Aviation Agency and of the General Services Administration.

This will not cost the Government any money from the Treasury whatsoever. It is a good bill.

This will allow Clarinda Airport to lease 36 acres of land, and the proceeds they receive from the rental of this land will be used for the upkeep of the airport at Clarinda, Iowa.

This is a very good bill, and I urge its adoption.

(Mr. FRIEDEL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I believe a little further explanation is in order.

About 300 acres of land near Clarinda, Iowa, were used as a prisoner of war camp during World War II. Under legislation which came out of our committee after the war this land, through the authority of what is now the Federal Aviation Agency, was ceded under certain conditions to the city of Clarinda, Iowa, for the purpose of an airport.

This is more land than is needed for the airport. They would like to lease the 36 acres mentioned by the distinguished gentleman from Maryland [Mr. FRIEDEL] to a company.

Clarinda apparently is a growing community.

There is no proper objection I would know of as to why they should not do this.

In coming before us, the Federal Aviation Agency testified that any proceeds received from the rental of this land would be plowed back into the development of the airport.

If at some future time the 36 acres either should be abandoned or attempted to be transferred by the company interested in the leasing of this land, it will automatically be ceded back to the United States.

So this is not a giveaway. This is no windfall of any kind. It is purely a business arrangement whereby the proceeds may be used by the city of Clarinda for future development of the airport.

For this reason, I know of no objection. It appears to me to be in the public interest.

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, I should like to take a brief moment to thank all the members of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce for their very fine cooperation throughout the whole session. I should especially like to thank the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SPRINGER].

We have held hearings almost every day since the start of the year. The Members have been very patient. There have been times when tempers could have been expected to flare, but all have attended to their business, have worked hard, and have done a great job in the interest of this country.

I should like to compliment each Member and to say I wish them all well along their way when they leave Congress in going back home. I can say to all their constituents, they have done a great job. I would be remiss if I did not say this now.

I believe that all the things which have been done have been conscientiously done, and in the best interests of this land of ours.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from West Virginia that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill S. 2434.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill was laid on the table.

AMEND THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY ACT OF 1949

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 16306) to amend the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 16306

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE I

SEC. 101. This title may be cited as the "Central Intelligence Agency Act Amendments of 1966".

SEC. 102. The Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949, 63 Stat. 208, as amended (50 U.S.C. 403 a through j), is further amended as follows:

(a) Section 3 of the Act (50 U.S.C. 403c) is amended by striking subsections (a) and (b) and substituting the following:

"(a) In the performance of its functions, the Agency is authorized to exercise the authorities contained in sections 2301; 2302 (2) and (3); 2303 (b) and (c); 2304(a) (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (10), (12), (15), and (17); 2305; 2306; 2307; and 2312 of title 10, United States Code.

"(b) In the exercise of the authorities granted in subsection (a) of this section, the term 'Agency head' shall mean the Director, the Deputy Director, or the Executive Director."

(b) Subsection 3(d) of the Act (50 U.S.C. 403c) is amended by deleting the words "section 2(c) and section 5(a) of the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947" from the first sentence and substituting therefor, "section 2304(a) and section 2307 of title 10, United States Code." Section 3(d) is further amended by deleting the words "section 2(c) by section 4 or by section 5(a) of the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947" from the second sentence and substituting therefor, "section 2304(a), by section 2306 or by section 2307 of title 10, United States Code."

SEC. 103. Section 4 of the Central Intelligence Agency Act (50 U.S.C. 403e) is amended by inserting the word and comma "abroad," after the word "assigned" in the first sentence, and by striking the last word of the sentence "shall", and inserting in lieu thereof the word "may".

SEC. 104. Section 4 of the Central Intelligence Agency Act (50 U.S.C. 403e) is amended by adding the following new paragraph:

"(1) (G) pay the travel expenses of officers and employees of the Agency and members of their families, while serving at posts specifically designated by the Director for purposes of this paragraph, for rest and recuperation to other locations abroad having different environmental conditions than those at the post at which such officers and employees are serving, provided that such travel expenses shall be limited to the cost for each officer or employee and members of his family of one round trip during any continuous two-year tour unbroken by home leave and two round trips during any continuous three-year tour unbroken by home leave;"

SEC. 105. Section 4 of the Central Intelligence Agency Act (50 U.S.C. 403e) is amended by adding the following new paragraph:

"(1) (H) pay the travel expenses of members of the family accompanying, preceding, or following an officer or employee if, while he is en route to his post of assignment, he is ordered temporarily for orientation and training or is given other temporary duty."

SEC. 106. Section 4(3) (A) of the Central Intelligence Agency Act (50 U.S.C. 403e) is amended to read as follows:

"(3) (A) order to any of the several States of the United States of America (including the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and any territory or possession of the United States) on leave of absence authorized in section 203(f) of the Annual and Sick Leave Act of 1951, as amended, each officer or employee of the Agency who was a resident of the United States (as described above) at the time of employment, upon completion of three years' continuous service abroad or as soon as possible thereafter, or may so order after completion of eighteen months' such service without regard to the limitation contained in section 203(f) of the Annual and Sick Leave Act of 1951, as amended."

SEC. 107. Section 4(5) of the Central Intelligence Agency Act (50 U.S.C. 403e) is amended by striking subsections (A) and (C)

and inserting in lieu thereof the following new paragraphs (A) and (C):

"(A) In the event an officer or employee of the Agency, or one of his dependents, requires medical care, for illness or injury not the result of vicious habits, intemperance, or misconduct, while on assignment abroad in a locality where there is no qualified person or facility to provide such care, pay the travel expenses of such officer, employee, or dependent by whatever means deemed appropriate by the Agency, including the furnishing of transportation, and without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and section 10 of the Act of March 3, 1933, as amended (60 Stat. 808; 5 U.S.C. 73b), to the nearest locality where suitable medical care can be obtained and on his recovery pay for the travel expenses of his return to his post of duty. If any such person is too ill to travel unattended, or in the case of a dependent too young to travel alone, the Agency may also pay the round-trip travel expenses of an attendant or attendants."

"(C) (i) In the event of illness or injury requiring hospitalization or similar treatment incurred by an officer or employee of the Agency while on assignment abroad, not the result of vicious habits, intemperance, or misconduct on his part, pay for the cost of treatment of such illness or injury;

"(ii) In the event a dependent of an officer or employee of the Agency who is assigned abroad, incurs an illness or injury while such dependent is located abroad, which requires hospitalization or similar treatment, and which is not the result of vicious habits, intemperance, or misconduct on his part, pay for that portion of the cost of treatment of such illness or injury that exceeds \$35 up to a maximum limitation of one hundred and twenty days of treatment for each such illness or injury, except that such maximum limitation shall not apply whenever the Agency, on the basis of professional medical advice, shall determine that such illness or injury clearly is caused by the fact that such dependent is or has been located abroad;"

SEC. 108. Section 4 of the Central Intelligence Agency Act (50 U.S.C. 403e) is amended by adding the following new paragraph:

"(8) provide appropriate orientation and language training to members of family of officers and employees of the Agency in anticipation of the assignment abroad of such officers and employees, or while abroad."

SEC. 109. Section 5 of the Central Intelligence Agency Act (50 U.S.C. 403f) is amended by adding the following new paragraph:

"(c) Appoint advisory committees and employ, notwithstanding any other provisions of law, part-time advisory personnel necessary to carry out the functions of the Agency. Persons holding other offices or positions under the United States for which they receive compensation, while serving as members of such committees, shall receive no additional compensation for such service. Other members of such committees and part-time advisory personnel so employed may serve without compensation or may receive compensation at rates determined by the Director, not to exceed \$100 per day, for the assignment or position."

SEC. 110. Section 5 of the Central Intelligence Agency Act (50 U.S.C. 403f) is amended by adding the following new paragraph:

"(g) Upon the termination of the assignment of an employee appointed from another Government agency without a break in service for duty with the Agency for a specific period of time agreed upon by both agencies, such person will be entitled to reemployment in such other Government agency in the position occupied at the time of assignment, or in a position of comparable salary, or, at the volition of the other Government agency, to a position of higher salary. Upon reemployment, the employee shall receive the within-grade salary ad-

vancements and other salary adjustments he would have been entitled to receive had he remained in the position in which he was employed prior to assignment to the Agency."

SEC. 111. Section 5 of the Central Intelligence Agency Act (50 U.S.C. 403f) is amended by adding the following new paragraph:

"(h) Settle and pay, whenever the Director determines that payment will further purposes of this Act, without regard to any other provisions of law and under such regulations as the Director may prescribe, in an amount not exceeding \$10,000, any claim against the United States for loss of or damage to real or personal property (including loss of occupancy or use thereof), belonging to, or for personal injury or death of, any person not a citizen or resident of the United States, where such claim arises abroad out of the act or omission of any Agency employee or out of the act or omission of any person acting on behalf of the Agency but only if such claim is presented in writing to the Agency activity involved within one year after it accrues."

TITLE II

SEC. 201. This title may be cited as the "Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act Amendments of 1966."

SEC. 202. The Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act of 1964 for Certain Employees (78 Stat. 1043; 50 U.S.C. 403 note) is amended by striking subsection 204(b)(3) and inserting the following in lieu thereof:

"(3) 'Child', for the purposes of section 221 and 232 of this Act, means an unmarried child, including (i) an adopted child, and (ii) a stepchild or recognized natural child who lived with the participant in a regular parent-child relationship, under the age of eighteen years, or such unmarried child regardless of age who because of physical or mental disability incurred before age eighteen is incapable of self-support, or such unmarried child between eighteen and twenty-two years of age who is a student regularly pursuing a full-time course of study or training in residence in a high school, trade school, technical or vocational institute, junior college, college, university, or comparable recognized educational institution. A child whose twenty-second birthday occurs prior to July 1 or after August 31 of any calendar year, and while he is regularly pursuing such a course of study training, shall be deemed for the purpose of this paragraph and section 221(e) of this Act to have attained the age of twenty-two on the first day of July following such birthday. A child who is a student shall not be deemed to have ceased to be a student during any interim between school years if the interim does not exceed five months and if he shows to the satisfaction of the Director that he has a bona fide intention of continuing to pursue a course of study or training in the same or different school during the school semester (or other period into which the school year is divided) immediately following the interim. The term 'child', for purposes of section 241, shall include an adopted child and a natural child, but shall not include a stepchild."

SEC. 203. Section 221(b) of the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act (50 U.S.C. 403 note) is amended by deleting the words "or remarriage" from the first sentence, and section 232(b) is amended by deleting the words "or remarriage" from the second sentence.

SEC. 204. Section 221(e) of the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act (50 U.S.C. 403 note) is amended to read as follows:

"(e) The commencing date of an annuity payable to a child under paragraph (c) or (d) of this section, or (c) or (d) of section 232, shall be deemed to be the day after the annuitant or participant dies, with payment beginning on that day or beginning or resuming on the first day of the month in which

the child later becomes or again becomes a student as described in section 204(b)(3), provided the lump-sum credit, if paid, is returned to the fund. Such annuity shall terminate on the last day of the month before (1) the child's attaining age eighteen unless he is then a student as described or incapable of self-support, (2) his becoming capable of self-support after attaining age eighteen unless he is then such a student, (3) his attaining age twenty-two if he is then such a student and not incapable of self-support, (4) his ceasing to be such a student after attaining age eighteen unless he is then incapable of self-support, (5) his marriage, or (6) his death, whichever first occurs."

SEC. 205. Section 221 of the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act (50 U.S.C. 403 note) is amended by deleting the last two sentences of subsection (f), and adding the following new paragraphs (g) and (h):

"(g) Except as otherwise provided, the annuity of a participant shall commence on the day after separation from the service, or on the day after salary ceases and the participant meets the service and the age or disability requirements for title thereto. The annuity of a participant under section 234 shall commence on the day after the occurrence of the event on which payment thereof is based. An annuity otherwise payable from the fund allowed on or after date of enactment of this provision shall commence on the day after the occurrence of the event on which payment thereof is based.

"(h) An annuity payable from the fund on or after date of enactment of this provision shall terminate (1) in the case of a retired participant, on the day death or any other terminating event occurs, or (2) in the case of a survivor, on the last day of the month before death or any other terminating event occurs."

SEC. 206. Section 252 of the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act (50 U.S.C. 403 note) is amended by deleting subsection (c) (1); renumbering subsections (c) (2) and (c) (3) to read (c) (3) and (c) (4); and inserting the following new subsections (c) (1) and (c) (2):

"(c) (1) If an officer or employee under some other Government retirement system becomes a participant in the system by direct transfer, the Government's contributions under such retirement system on behalf of the officer or employee shall be transferred to the fund and such officer or employee's total contributions and deposits, including interest accrued thereon, except voluntary contributions, shall be transferred to his credit in the fund effective as of the date such officer or employee becomes a participant in the system. Each such officer or employee shall be deemed to consent to the transfer of such funds and such transfer shall be a complete discharge and acquittance of all claims and demands against the other Government retirement fund on account of service rendered prior to becoming a participant in the system.

"(c) (2) If a participant in the system becomes an employee under another Government retirement system by direct transfer to employment covered by such system, the Government's contributions to the fund on his behalf may be transferred to the fund of the other system and his total contributions and deposits, including interest accrued thereon, except voluntary contributions, may be transferred to his credit in the fund of such other retirement system at the request of the officer or employee effective as of the date he becomes eligible to participate in such other retirement system. Each such officer or employee in requesting such transfer shall be deemed to consent to the transfer of such funds and such transfer shall be a complete discharge and acquittance of all claims and demands against the fund on account of service rendered prior to his becoming eligible for participation in such other system."

Sec. 207. Section 273 of the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act (50 U.S.C. 403 note) is amended by deleting subsection (a); renumbering subsection (b) to read (c); and inserting the following new subsections (a) and (b):

"(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any annuitant who has retired under this Act and who is reemployed in the Federal Government service in any appointive position either on a part-time or full-time basis shall be entitled to receive the salary of the position in which he is serving plus so much of his annuity payable under this Act which when combined with such salary does not exceed during any calendar year the basic salary such officer or employee was entitled to receive on the date of his retirement from the Agency. Any such reemployed officer or employee who receives salary during any calendar year in excess of the maximum amount which he may be entitled to receive under this paragraph shall be entitled to such salary in lieu of benefits hereunder.

"(b) When any such annuitant is reemployed, he shall notify the Director of Central Intelligence of such reemployment and shall provide all pertinent information relating thereto."

Sec. 208. Section 291 of the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act (50 U.S.C. 403 note) is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 291. (a) On the basis of determinations made by the Director pertaining to per centum change in the price index, the following adjustments shall be made:

"(1) Effective the first day of the third month which begins after the date of enactment of this amendment each annuity payable from the fund which has a commencing date not later than such effective date shall be increased by (a) the per centum rise in the price index, adjusted to the nearest one-tenth of 1 per centum, determined by the Director on the basis of the annual average price index for calendar year 1962 and the price index for the month latest published on date of enactment of this amendment, plus (b) 1½ per centum. The month used in determining the increase based on the per centum rise in the price index under this subsection shall be the base month for determining the per centum change in the price index until the next succeeding increase occurs.

"(2) Each month after the first increase under this section, the Director shall determine the per centum change in the price index. Effective the first day of the third month which begins after the price index shall have equaled a rise of at least 3 per centum for three consecutive months over the price index for the base month, each annuity payable from the fund which has a commencing date not later than such effective date shall be increased by the per centum rise in the price index (calculated on the highest level of the price index during the three consecutive months) adjusted to the nearest one-tenth of 1 per centum.

"(b) Eligibility for an annuity increase under this section shall be governed by the commencing date of each annuity payable from the fund as of the effective date of an increase, except as follows:

"(1) Effective from its commencing date, an annuity payable from the fund to an annuitant's survivor (other than a child entitled under section 221(c)), which annuity commences the day after annuitant's death and after the effective date of the first increase under this section, shall be increased by the total per centum increase the annuitant was receiving under this section at death.

"(2) For purposes of computing an annuity which commences after the effective date of the first increase under this section to a child under section 221(c), the items \$600,

\$720, \$1,800, and \$2,160 appearing in section 221(c) shall be increased by the total per centum increase allowed and in force under this section for employee annuities, and, in the case of a deceased annuitant, the items 40 per centum and 50 per centum appearing in section 221(c) shall be increased by the total per centum increase allowed and in force under this section to the annuitant at death.

"(c) The term 'price index' shall mean the Consumer Price Index (all items—United States city average) published monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The term 'base month' shall mean the month for which the price index showed a per centum rise forming the basis for a cost-of-living annuity increase.

"(d) No increase in annuity provided by this section shall be computed on any additional annuity purchased at retirement by voluntary contributions.

"(e) The monthly installment of annuity after adjustment under this section shall be fixed at the nearest dollar, except that such installment shall after adjustment reflect an increase of at least one dollar."

TITLE III—MISCELLANEOUS

Sec. 301. Section 102(b) of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended (5 U.S.C. 902(b)), relating to exemption from coverage under the Act, is amended by striking out "and" immediately preceding "(7)" therein and by inserting before the period at the end thereof "; and (8) officers and employees of the Central Intelligence Agency."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is a second demanded?

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Speaker, we have a bill before us today which, although it has 20 individual sections, is designed to do only one single thing and that is, attempt to place our Central Intelligence people in the same position as other Government employees who live and work under substantially the same conditions.

To put it another way, the bill is designed to help the CIA catch up with a number of recently enacted laws which apply to Foreign Service employees and to other Government employees but which did not, when enacted, encompass the CIA. It is as simple as that. There is virtually nothing new in the bill as that term would be used with respect to the Government as a whole.

As I said, there are 20 sections in this bill, most of them unrelated to each other. There is, obviously, no feasible way to summarize briefly what the bill will do since it does so many and varied things. I will, therefore, deal as briefly as I can with each of the sections. However, it can be said that three of the sections merely provide short titles or correct citations to conform to the code. Nine sections do nothing more than bring the CIA Act into conformity with appropriate modifications which have been made to the Foreign Service Act, and four sections merely conform the CIA Retirement Act to recent changes made in the Civil Service Retirement Act. And another section only provides for the settlement of claims overseas.

There are a number of very minor amendments to the bill, most of them merely to correct printer's errors. There are, however, three amendments of reasonable substance, two of them additions and one a deletion.

The first of these amendments, and it was at the request of the CIA, will add the Executive Director of the CIA to those who will be within the definition of "Agency head." With this addition, the "Agency head" will be considered to be the Director, the Deputy Director, or the Executive Director.

The second amendment appears in section 109. This section relates to the hiring of advisory personnel and consultants. As the bill was presented to the committee, payment for such consultant was to be "at rates determined by the Director." The committee modified the language to place an upper limit of \$100 per day on consultant fees. This is a limit that obtains in many Government departments such as AEC, FAA, and NASA.

The third amendment is the deletion in its entirety of section 112. This section would have granted authority to the Director of CIA to accept gifts, bequests, and so forth, for the use of the Agency or for the use of employees and their dependents. It was very broadly worded and would have granted authority which is more extensive than that available to any other Government Agency. It was discussed at length in committee and it was finally decided to delete the section, and redraft, as separate legislation, a bill which would be more limited in scope and more tightly drawn.

I will at this time deal as briefly as I can with each section of the bill.

TITLE I

Section 101 does nothing but provide a short title for title I.

Section 102: The Armed Forces Procurement Act of 1947 has now been codified in title 10 of the United States Code. Section 102 merely takes cognizance of this fact by citing the Code.

Section 103 makes two amendments to the CIA Act. First, it inserts the word "abroad" after the word "assigned" so that the pertinent portion of the language reads "employees assigned abroad to duty stations outside the United States." The significance of the word "abroad" is to provide a definition as to what "abroad" means. Specifically it makes clear that Hawaii and Alaska are considered to be "abroad."

The second amendment is to change the word "shall" to the word "may" in introducing the many authorities which the Agency has with respect to travel expenses, transportation of furniture, packing and unpacking, leaves of absence, hospitalization in the case of illness or injury, establishing first-aid stations, and so forth.

Testimony before the committee indicated that experience has revealed that the literal provision of a travel or leave benefit, for instance, at all times and in all circumstances in exactly the same manner, is not appropriate and therefore permissive rather than mandatory authority should be provided.

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Section 104 provides a new authority. It will permit the Agency to pay the travel expenses of officers and employees of the Agency and members of their families to travel from a hardship post to an area having different environmental conditions for rest and recuperation. Such travel is limited to one round-trip during any continuous 2-year tour and two round-trips during any continuous 3-year tour.

The Foreign Service Act contains this authority for Foreign Service personnel.

Section 105: Not infrequently, assignment of Agency employees to their permanent posts of duty requires a deviation from the most direct route to another Agency post in order to provide orientation and training. Under existing law the family of the employee must either wait in the United States or proceed ahead of him to the permanent post. Section 105 of the bill would permit the payment of travel expenses for the family to accompany him to the interim stopoff point.

This authority is provided in the Foreign Service Act for Foreign Service personnel.

Section 106: Existing law grants authority to the Agency to order employees for home leave upon "completion of 2 years' continuous service abroad." Section 106 would raise this to 3 years for posts which are roughly comparable to the United States and would authorize ordering an employee for home leave at 18 months in the case of hardship posts.

This same authority appears in the Foreign Service Act for Foreign Service personnel.

Section 107: Existing law permits the Agency to pay the travel expenses of employees who suffer illness or injury abroad to the nearest locality where a suitable hospital exists. I stress the word hospital. Sometimes hospitalization is not required but medical care is needed.

Section 107 would eliminate the limitation of hospitalization and substitute "medical care." The section also extends this benefit to dependents.

It also provides for the payment of the cost of treatment for such illness or injury of an employee and, in the case of dependents, pays the cost of treatment but with a \$35 deduction and a maximum limitation of 120 days of treatment. This limitation does not apply where it is determined that the illness or injury is caused by the fact of location of the dependent in the foreign area. The extension of both travel and treatment expenses to dependents is new.

This benefit is one provided in the Foreign Service Act for Foreign Service personnel and their dependents.

Section 108: Section 108 would permit necessary orientation and language training for members of an employee's family where this is considered necessary because of the particular duties of the employee at the new assignment post. Normally this training would be restricted to the employee's wife.

This authority is provided in the Foreign Service Act for Foreign Service personnel, but is new for the CIA.

Section 109: The CIA uses the National Security Act of 1947 to appoint advisory committees and other advisory personnel. Section 109 would place this authority in the CIA Act itself and would also remove the limitation of \$50 per day. The AEC, FAA and NASA can, for example, go up to \$100 per day. Payment under the new language in section 109 would have an upper limit of \$100 per day.

Section 110: Section 110 would provide a new authority for the Agency which would permit an individual to transfer from another department or agency to CIA for a specified time, agreed upon by the two agencies, and upon completion of the assignment afford the individual statutory protection in reemployment.

Testimony before the committee indicated that this authority would be of considerable assistance in filling critical engineering and scientific disciplines during emergencies.

Similar authority is provided in the Foreign Service Act.

Section 111: Section 111 provides a new authority relating to the settlement of claims abroad. Today CIA has no authority to settle claims for loss of or damage to real or personal property or for personal injury or death. This section would provide that authority to an upper limit of \$10,000. This kind of authority in one form or another is available to the State Department and to the military departments.

TITLE II

Section 201: This section merely provides a short title for title II. Incidentally, all of title II deals with the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act. It should be understood that the Central Intelligence Agency has two retirement systems: the regular civil service retirement for the vast majority of its employees and its own CIA retirement system for a relatively small number of employees.

Section 202: Section 202 does three things:

First, it eliminates the requirement that a child be dependent upon a parent retiree in order to receive a survivor annuity. The present definition of a child requires that the child receive more than half his support from the participant to be eligible. This requirement could defeat a survivor annuity based on the service of a working mother. This support requirement was eliminated from the Civil Service Retirement Act by the 89th Congress.

Second, it also raises from 21 to 22 the maximum age for receiving survivor annuity payments as a student and increases from 4 to 5 months as the maximum absence from school which may be permitted without terminating the survivor annuity. This will aid survivor children enrolled in tri-mester programs to secure employment and earn money without losing their annuity.

This same action was taken by the 89th Congress for student beneficiaries under the Civil Retirement Act.

Lastly, it permits a natural child to share in the distribution of any money

in the CIA retirement and disability fund. The act today clearly permits a natural child to receive an annuity but it is not entirely clear with respect to lump-sum benefits. This would correct this deficiency.

A similar provision amending the Civil Service Retirement Act was approved by the 89th Congress.

Section 203: This section permits the annuity of a widow or a dependent widower to continue in the event of remarriage. This is similar to the law applicable to survivor annuitants under the Foreign Service Act and is in keeping with the plan approved by the 89th Congress for survivor annuitants under the Civil Service Retirement Act.

Section 204: This section provides for the commencement and termination date for a child survivor annuity and assures that the survivor annuity of a student may be resumed even though it had previously been terminated, as for example, because of military service. Today once an annuity has been terminated because of an absence between school terms in excess of the maximum absence authorized, the annuity cannot be resumed.

A similar amendment to the Civil Service Retirement Act was approved by the 89th Congress.

Section 205: This section makes a technical change in the law which will authorize the commencement of an annuity as soon as the individual enters a nonpay status. Under existing law, an annuitant must wait until the beginning of the month following his date of separation.

This will conform the CIA retirement system to the civil service retirement system in this respect.

Section 206: Under existing law, an individual who transfers into the CIA retirement fund from some other Government retirement system can transfer his contributions from the other fund to the CIA fund, but there is no provision for transfer of the Government contribution to such fund.

Also, when an individual transfers from the CIA retirement fund to some other Government retirement fund, there is no provision for the transfer of either the Government's contribution or his own contribution to the non-CIA retirement fund. This section would correct the inequities of this situation.

The Civil Service Commission is wholly in accord with this change.

Section 207: The small group of employees who are under the CIA Retirement Act retire, on the whole, some 10 years earlier than employees under the Civil Service Retirement Act. These retirees therefore, with few exceptions, will need to seek a second career. They do not acquire status in the competitive service and much of their experience and competence cannot be readily related to normal Government positions. It is probable, therefore, that they would have to accept a Government position, at least initially, several grades below their position in the CIA at the time of retirement. This section would authorize an annuitant who is retired from the Agency to be reemployed in the Government and to

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retain the salary of the new position, plus so much of his annuity, which when added to the new salary, would not exceed his salary at the time of retirement.

For example, if a CIA GS-13—salary of \$12,893—retires with an annuity of \$6,000 and then enters other Federal employment at the GS-11 level—salary \$9,221—he would actually receive only \$3,221 for his services. This section would permit the retiree to receive his earned salary of \$9,221 plus \$3,652 of his \$6,000 annuity bringing him up to his previous salary level of \$12,873.

I want to point out again that this relates to very few people and to people who have been engaged in unconventional activities. I want to point out, too, that a retired military reservist can retain both his civilian salary and his entire annuity and that a retired regular officer can retain his salary plus the first \$2,000 of his annuity and 50 percent of the balance of it.

Section 208: This section will bring the cost-of-living provision of the Agency's Retirement Act into line with provisions which currently apply to civil service and military retirees. During the 1st session of the 89th Congress, the cost-of-living provision for military retirees was amended to gear increases to quarterly rather than average calendar year Consumer Price Indexes. Later in that session similar legislation for the benefit of the entire Civil Service System was approved.

TITLE III

Section 301: The Central Intelligence Agency is now excluded from the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended, by regulation of the Civil Service Commission but not by law. This section would exclude the CIA by law.

The Agency has developed a salary administration program which adheres closely to the principles and standards of the Classification Act regarding the classification of positions, establishment of entry salary rates, and the grant of merit and quality step increases, and conforms generally to the principles and standards of the Pay Act regarding premium pay and hours of work. However, it has been necessary for the Agency to deviate somewhat from the specific practices required by the act to accommodate peculiar problems inherent in its mission and functions.

Mr. Speaker, let me repeat what I said at the beginning—that there is virtually nothing new in the bill in the sense that the authorities provided by it are in virtually every instance already provided to other Government employees. The bill is little more than an attempt to help the CIA to catch up with a number of recently enacted laws—some of them in this Congress—which, when enacted, did not encompass the Central Intelligence Agency.

I urge support—indeed, wholehearted support—of this bill as a step toward making the laws which apply to the CIA the same as and equal to the laws applying to our other Government employees—or in other words, the bill merely seeks a general uniformity in the law.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Massachusetts has presented a comprehensive picture of what this bill will do. As he said, the main design of the bill is to grant to the Central Intelligence Agency—and in some instances to its employees—authority and benefits which are now available to other Government agencies. I would like to stress that there is nothing really new in the bill at all. We are helping the Central Intelligence Agency, so to speak, to catch up with recent laws which covered civil service employees and the Foreign Service employees of the State Department but which did not include the CIA. Really the bill is nothing more than that.

I am aware that the CIA has come in for some bad publicity from time to time but I feel that—the American people being what they are—this is to be expected. Of course a mistake has been made here and there and I am sure that there is no one on the floor of the House today who will not agree that this could also be said of every other department of the executive branch. It happens that in my position as a member of the Subcommittee on the Central Intelligence Agency that I know of the many successes which, because of their nature, have not received publicity.

Overall the record of the Central Intelligence Agency is an amazingly fine one and we must keep in mind that many of the stories which have been circulated about it are deliberate plants by the Soviet Union. For example, a favorite device is to place a small item in some iron curtain country newspaper and wait for it to be picked up by the western press. It frequently is and like all stories connected with intelligence agencies, it grows on its own feeding.

On the whole the American public has been vastly misled with respect to the Central Intelligence Agency. It is pictured as an "invisible government" operating on its own and without regard to overall governmental policy. Nothing could be further from the truth. It is a tightly supervised organization not only within itself but from the higher levels of the executive branch, also. I frequently feel that it is a shameful thing that we can be so easily duped by our enemies into suspicion of those who are doing such an outstanding job for us. I suppose that this is to be expected in view of the necessary secretiveness of its activities. There is a natural suspicion that it attached to anything that isn't free and clear and above board. But I can give you my personal assurance that this is one of the finest organizations in our Government and is doing an outstanding job in a field that is complex almost beyond understanding. I feel I speak with some authority here.

As I mentioned before, it has made its mistakes—and who has not—but as our late President put it, "Victory has 100 fathers but defeat is an orphan." And in this statement lies the key of any program such as the CIA. Its successes are naturally hidden. Its defeat frequently are spread across the press of the world.

A word about costs. It is—I must concede—a rather rare thing that the Armed Services Committee brings before the House legislation which involves as little money as this does. We are accustomed to procurement bills for \$15, \$16, or \$17 billion. A single airplane costing \$4, \$5, or \$6 million is not unusual. An aircraft carrier in the order of \$400 million has become almost commonplace. But this bill will cost—as closely as it can be estimated—something less than \$240,000 for its first year and there is no reason to believe that this amount will be substantially exceeded in the years to come.

So here we have a piece of legislation that would not be necessary at all if other recent laws had been so drafted as to include the Central Intelligence Agency. I am referring, of course, to the civil service laws and the laws relating to the Foreign Service personnel of the State Department.

Perhaps typical of the kind of authorities in this bill is the very simple one of permitting the settling of a claim in an automobile accident or some other destruction of property or injury to a person overseas. The State Department has it—the military has it—but, whether through inadvertence or something else, the CIA ends up not having this kind of authority.

It is a simple, good, and necessary piece of legislation and I urge everyone to support it.

(Mr. ARENDS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Massachusetts that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill H.R. 16306 as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have permission to revise and extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

BIGHORN CANYON NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

Mr. O'BRIEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (S. 491) to provide for the establishment of the Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area, and for other purposes, with a Senate amendment to the House amendment and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 3, line 6, of the House engrossed amendments strike out "(donation)," and insert "donation or exchange."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FOUR OF MEETING, OCTOBER 4

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at 11 a.m. tomorrow.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

TO AMEND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA MINIMUM WAGE LAW— CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. MULTER submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H.R. 8126) to amend the District of Columbia minimum wage law, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 2175)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 8126) to amend the District of Columbia minimum wage law to provide broader coverage, improved standards of minimum wage and overtime compensation protection, and improve means of enforcement, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

"AMENDMENT TO DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA MINIMUM WAGE LAW

"SECTION 1. Title I of the Act of September 19, 1918 (D.C. Code, secs. 36-401—36-422), is amended to read as follows:

"TITLE I—MINIMUM WAGES

"Finding and declaration of policy

"SECTION 1. (a) The Congress hereby finds that there are persons employed in some occupations in the District of Columbia at wages insufficient to provide adequate maintenance and to protect health. Such employment impairs the health, efficiency, and well-being of the persons so employed, constitutes unfair competition against other employers and their employees, threatens the stability of industry, reduces the purchasing power of employees, and requires, in many instances, that their wages be supplemented by the payment of public moneys for relief or other public and private assistance. Employment of persons at these insufficient rates of pay threatens the health and well-being of the people of the District of Columbia and injures the overall economy.

"(b) It is hereby declared to be the policy of this Act to correct and as rapidly as practicable to eliminate the conditions referred to above.

"DEFINITIONS

"SEC. 2. As used in this Act—

"(1) The term "Commissioners" means the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia or their designated agent or representative.

"(2) The term "wage" means compensation due to an employee by reason of his em-

ployment, payable in legal tender of the United States or checks on banks convertible into cash on demand at full face value, including such allowances as may be permitted by any order or regulation issued under section 3, 6, 7, or 8.

"(3) The term "employ" includes to suffer or permit to work.

"(4) The term "employer" includes any individual, partnership, association, corporation, business trust, or any person or group of persons, acting directly or indirectly in the interest of an employer in relation to an employee, but shall not include the United States or the District of Columbia.

"(5) The term "employee" includes any individual employed by an employer, except that such term shall not include—

"(A) any individual who, without payment and without expectation of any gain, directly or indirectly, volunteers to engage in the activities of an educational, charitable, religious, or nonprofit organization;

"(B) any lay member elected or appointed to office within the discipline of any religious organization and engaged in religious functions; or

"(C) any individual employed in domestic service or otherwise employed, in or about the residence of the employer.

"(6) The term "occupation" means any occupation, service, trade, business, industry, or branch or group of occupations or industries, or employment or class of employment, in which employees are gainfully employed.

"(7) The term "gratuities" means voluntary monetary contributions received by an employee from a guest, patron, or customer for services rendered.

"MINIMUM WAGE AND OVERTIME COMPENSATION

"SEC. 3. (a) (1) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (2), every employer shall pay to each of his employees (A) the wage established for each such employee in a wage order issued under this Act, or (B) wages at the following rates:

"(i) not less than \$1.25 an hour during the year beginning February 1, 1967.

"(ii) not less than \$1.40 an hour during the year beginning February 1, 1968, and

"(iii) not less than \$1.60 an hour thereafter, whichever is higher.

"(2) Every employer shall pay to each of his employees whose wage rates are governed by Minimum Wage Order Numbered 10 (effective August 15, 1964), as revised under subsection (c) (2) of this section, wages at the following rates:

"(A) not less than \$1.25 an hour during the year beginning August 1, 1967.

"(B) not less than \$1.40 an hour during the year beginning August 1, 1968, and

"(C) not less than \$1.60 an hour thereafter.

"(b) (1) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (2), no employer shall employ any of his employees—

"(A) for a workweek longer than forty-two hours during the six month period beginning six months after the date of enactment of this subsection, or

"(B) for a workweek longer than forty hours thereafter,

unless such employee receives compensation for his employment in excess of the hours above specified at a rate not less than one and one-half times the regular rate at which he is employed.

"(2) In the cases of an employer whose employees' wage rates are governed by Minimum Wage Order Numbered 10 (effective August 15, 1964), as revised under subsection (c) (2) of this section, during the period beginning on the date of enactment of this paragraph and ending August 14, 1968, such employer shall compensate each such em-

ployee for employment in excess of forty hours in any workweek at the rate specified in such Wage Order. Beginning August 15, 1968, such employer shall compensate such employees for employment in excess of forty hours in any workweek at the rate established by the Commissioners after public hearing, which rate may be established without regard to the rate specified in paragraph (1).

"(3) No employer shall be deemed to have violated subsection (b) (1) by employing any employee of a retail or service establishment for a workweek in excess of the applicable workweek specified therein, if (A) the regular rate of pay of such employee is in excess of one and one-half times the minimum hourly rate applicable to him under section 3(a) (1), and (B) more than half his compensation for a representative period (not less than one month) represents commissions on goods or services. In determining the proportion of compensation representing commissions, all earnings resulting from the application of a bona fide commission rate shall be deemed commissions on goods or services without regard to whether the computed commissions exceed the draw or guarantee.

"(c) (1) Each minimum wage order issued prior to February 1, 1967, shall remain in full force and effect. Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Commissioners shall by order revise each such wage order as follows:

"(A) Effective February 1, 1967, each such wage order shall be revised to make it applicable to men as well as women employees.

"(B) Effective February 1, 1967, each such wage order which provides for the payment of minimum wages below those prescribed in subsection (a) (1) of this section shall be revised to provide for the payment of minimum wages in accordance with such subsection.

"(C) Effective six months from the date of enactment of the District of Columbia Minimum Wage Amendments Act of 1966, each such wage order which does not provide for the payment of overtime compensation, or which does not require the payment to an employee of at least one and one-half his regular rate for his employment in excess of forty-two hours in a workweek shall be revised to provide for the payment of overtime compensation in accordance with subsection (b) (1) of this section.

"(2) The Commissioners shall modify Minimum Wage Order Numbered 10 (effective August 15, 1964), effective February 1, 1967, to apply to men as well as women employees. The Commissioners shall further modify such Wage Order to provide for the payment of minimum wages and overtime compensation in accordance with paragraph (2) of subsection (a) of this section and paragraph (2) of subsection (b) of this section.

"(d) (1) For those occupations with respect to which, on the date of enactment of the District of Columbia Minimum Wage Amendments Act of 1966, there is no existing minimum wage order, the Commissioners shall issue an order, effective February 1, 1967, providing for the payment of minimum wages as prescribed by subsection (a) (1) of this section and for the payment of overtime compensation as prescribed in subsection (b) (1) of this section.

"(2) For those occupations with respect to which on the date of the enactment of the District of Columbia Minimum Wage Amendments Act of 1966 there is no existing minimum wage order, the Commissioners shall, with or without reference to an ad hoc advisory committee, make one or more wage orders which may include unrelated occupations. Such a wage order shall include (A) the minimum wage and overtime provisions prescribed in subsections (a) (1) and (b) (1) of this section, and (B) such definitions and

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tence—have been vividly demonstrated in the national space program.

This is indeed an era of progress—with space technology providing a vital stimulus as we move to unravel the mysteries of space, and to solve the complex economic, political, and social problems of life here on earth.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.
THE WHITE HOUSE, April 18, 1966.

**DEFINITION OF THE TERM "CHILD"
FOR CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT
PURPOSES**

Mr. DANIELS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H.R. 1746) to define the term "child" for lump-sum payment purposes under the Civil Service Retirement Act, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 1, line 4, after "by" insert "striking out the word 'four' in the third sentence and inserting the word 'five', and by".

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may we have a very brief explanation of the amendment?

Mr. DANIELS. I will be happy to explain the amendment.

Mr. Speaker, during the 1st session of the 89th Congress, the House passed H.R. 1746, to permit the natural child of a deceased Federal employee to share in the distribution of any lump-sum payable to survivors, to the same extent as a legitimate child. The Senate, on March 17, 1966, passed the bill with an amendment.

The Senate amendment would extend the period of time during which a student-child of a deceased Federal employee may be absent from a full-time course of study in a recognized educational institution.

The Civil Service Retirement Act provides for the payment of a survivor annuity to a student-child enrolled in a course of full-time study until the end of the school year in which he or she reaches age 21. The student is given the benefit of payment during summer vacations if notice of intention is given to reenroll in school after a recess of not to exceed 4 months. This provision was designed, primarily, to include any student whose continuity of enrollment was interrupted by completion of high school at the end of the spring term and entrance into college in the fall term, and to cover the summer interim between the spring and fall terms of bisemester schools.

If the period of nonenrollment exceeds 4 months, regardless of reason and irrespective of circumstances beyond the student's control, the survivor annuity is stopped and cannot be resumed, even when the child subsequently becomes a bona fide student.

Several cases have come to the attention of the Committee and the Civil Service Commission, whereby students' benefits have been terminated because the interim between semesters or between

schools exceeded the 4-month limitation by a few days. Further, many colleges have adopted the trimester program which can, in many cases, result in an absence from school exceeding 4 months. It has been brought to the committee's attention that it is necessary for some student-children to withdraw from trimester programs in order to secure a few months employment in order to earn money to continue their educations. Because of the scheduling of trimester programs, such students are necessarily absent from school for a period slightly exceeding 4 months.

The Senate amendment will resolve this immediate problem by extending from 4 to 5 months the interim during which a student may be absent from the continuous pursuit of his or her education. Students in receipt of survivor annuities at this time may, by the adoption of the amendment, secure summer employment and return to school in the fall, and continue to receive the payment of their small survivor benefits. The payment of these benefits makes the difference, in many cases, between continuing in school or the child having to withdraw permanently.

The Civil Service Commission has indicated the desirability of this amendment, which will prevent the deprivation of benefits to deserving children.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his explanation and withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

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Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, it is regrettable that the chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN], insists on engaging in nitpicking on the Moore amendment to S. 2729 relating to the authorization and separation of loan funds for the Small Business Administration. As is known, the House completed action Monday on this vitally important legislation.

It is even more regrettable that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN] again has misled this body. On April 5 I informed the Members of this body that I had completed arrangements with two distinguished Members of the other body to amend the Moore amendment. This was done and the Moore amendment to S. 2729 was confirmed by the other body as amended. Suffice to say, my amendment to S. 2729 places a \$100 million ceiling on economic opportunity loans within the \$1.4 billion authorization for the small business loan program. The other body adopted the Moore amendment in this respect. This amendment will prevent a drain on regular small business loan funds by economic opportunity loans. This is to avoid a repetition of a drain similar to the one last year caused by the heavy demand for disaster funds. Because of this heavy drain, the small business loan program has been defunct for many months. Now that the House and Senate adopted my amendment, despite the opposition of the chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, it is my hope that we all can work together in the Congress to retain the SBA as an independent agency. Work to keep it from being gobbled up by the Commerce Department. Persuade the President to appoint a full-time Administrator so that the SBA can get moving ~~vital force in our small business~~ ~~interested~~.

mittee so that instead of designating 1 week out of every year as Youth Temperance Education Week, the measure will apply only to this year. This resolution is for the sole purpose of designating the fourth week in April of this year commencing on April 24, 1966, as "Youth Temperance Education Week."

Mr. HALL. That is not the question. The question is, Is the bill on the floor and available to Members along with the report of the committee? The reason the gentleman from Missouri asks this question is that yesterday unanimous consent was sought to bring this up on the unanimous-consent calendar and very respectfully I asked the gentleman forwarding it out of the distinguished Committee on the Judiciary at that time to hold it off on the Consent Calendar until such time as it could be studied by the regular objectors. Now my question today simply requires a yes or no answer: Is it available for study by Members or is it not?

Mr. McCLORY. I believe it is available. We had it before the committee and I assume it is now reported to the House and is available to the Members of the House.

Mr. HALL. Can the gentleman show me a copy?

Mr. McCLORY. I cannot. I do not happen to have it in my possession now. I have just come from my committee meeting. But I do have it in my files, I will say to the gentleman. If he wants me to show it to him I will withdraw my present request.

Mr. HALL. I strongly recommend it, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my request for the present consideration of the Senate joint resolution.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the gentleman from Illinois withdraws his request.

There was no objection.

REPORT OF NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 424)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States which was read, and together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Science and Astronautics and ordered to be printed with illustrations:

To the Congress of the United States:

This report to the Congress describes 6 months of great achievement by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

It was during this period—January 1, 1965, to June 30, 1965—that America made immense strides in the field of manned space travel.

This was the time, too, of Ranger's spectacular success in transmitting live TV images of the moon's surface. It was the time of Edward White's 22-minute jet-propelled walk in space.

The best characteristics of our people—their courage, their imagination, their technical and managerial compe-